

The title 'The Coop Gleaner.' is written in a large, stylized, black, blocky font. The letters are interconnected and have decorative flourishes. The 'C' and 'G' are particularly prominent, with the 'G' having a small figure standing on it. The title is set against a background of a stylized sun with rays and a vine with flowers.

The Coop Gleaner.

Vol. V.

No. 4

MAY, 1905

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Vol. V.

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No. 4

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EDITORIALS

The Purim entertainment at the National Farm School certainly proved to be an enjoyable affair. Many thanks are due Mrs. Albert J. Bamberger, Mrs. Adolph Eicholz and Mrs. Joseph Snellenburg, of Philadelphia, for the delightful program they succeeded in arranging for the Farm School boys. The student body also extends its many thanks to those persons who were kind enough to come from Philadelphia to the Farm School in order to help entertain them by participating in the program.

The programme was opened by some excellent piano selections by Mr. Schamberg. Miss Grace Marks and Mr. Benjamin Liveright then treated us to a very interesting dialogue, entitled "A Pair of Lunatics." Miss Edith Lieberman's fancy dance proved to be a very interesting feature of the program. Mrs. Marx Leopold's singing was certainly a treat. The Misses Birdie and Addie Liveright rendered a delightful sketch, entitled "The Twins." From the moment "The Twins" appeared before the audience until they concluded their humorous sketch, a constant ripple of laughter, which at times increased to a roar, was to be heard. This is self-evident proof of how much the sketch was enjoyed. Mr. Oscar Loeb proved to be very clever and entertaining in his imitations.

Many thanks are also due Mrs. Starr for all she did to make the entertainment a success.

Last year the Farm School found itself without a baseball team, due to the lack of material to choose from; this year we have the material, and we will also have the team. If, however, some of the students who do not take an interest in baseball do not stop their "nagging and chewing" about the little extra work they are compelled to do, in order to have the ball-players excused from some of the work to enable them to practice, we will again find ourselves without a baseball team. A fellow who growls and complains because he has to do five or ten minutes' more work to help do the work of some baseball player deserves a good "thumping."

We are very glad to be able to announce that we have succeeded in securing the services of both Professor Halligan and Professor Merrill as coaches of our baseball team. They are both efficient baseball players, understanding the game thoroughly, and we have not the slightest bit of doubt but that they will develop a good team, even though they are handicapped by having the team composed of somewhat green material.

Mother—Bobby, I can't see why you are at the bottom of the class.

Bobby—Why, it's the easiest thing in the world.

"I am not much of a mathematician," said the cigarette, "but I can add to a man's nervous troubles; I can subtract from his physical energies; I can multiply his aches, and divide his mental powers. I take interest from his work and discount his work from success."

"No wonder my darling is cross-eyed,"
Said lovesick Pat to his mother,
"For both of her eyes are so pretty
Each wants to look at the other."

A clergyman told in his text
How Samson was barbered and vexed.
He told it so true
That a man in the pew
Got rattled and shouted out "Next!"

The Crime of 1876

The year 1876 is regarded by many as the most critical in the history of the American people. The whole country was agitated by the issues involved in the famous and infamous Hayes-Tilden controversy. So great were the excitement and bitterness engendered by this scandalous outrage that another civil war threatened the country—a war, not between North and South, but between Republican and Democrat, between brother and brother. The circumstances which made such a state of affairs possible were a direct outcome of the policy of reconstruction, as it was planned and executed by the men who directed the affairs of the nation after the death of Lincoln.

Lincoln's attitude towards the subdued Southern States was one of amnesty and reconciliation. Perhaps, if his life had been spared, he would have been great enough to carry this policy into effect, despite the overwhelming opposition of the leaders of the Union who were arrayed against it. But Johnson was too little a man for the accomplishment of such a gigantic task. By his vehemence and passion he alienated all support, even that of his friends and the friends of his plan of reconstruction—which was practically that of Lincoln—and left the leaders of Congress to carry out their own policy. The gist of this policy is contained in the words of Thaddeus Stevens, the Representative from Pennsylvania, who was at that time leader of the House. He said that in his judgment the Southern States “ought never to be recognized as capable of acting in the Union, or of being recognized as valid States, until the Constitution should have been so amended as to make it what its makers intended, *so as to secure perpetual ascendancy to the party of the Union.*” The “party of the Union,” of course, was the Republican party.

In accordance with this policy a Reconstruction Act was passed, which provided that the Southern States be divided into military districts, under the command of military governors appointed by the President. These officers were to control and direct the process of reconstruction. Those who had taken any part in the Government of the Confederacy, or had borne arms against the Union, were deprived of the right to vote or hold office, while the rights of citizenship were thrust upon the liberated negroes. The military governors were instructed to issue orders for constitutional conventions to be called, for the purpose of framing new constitutions for the several States, and to take care that only those

eligible under the provisions of this act should vote for delegates to these conventions. The constitutions thus drawn up were to be submitted to the same voters for ratification, and finally sent to Congress for approval. If this was granted, the State would be admitted to the Union as soon as it had adopted the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Now, what have we here? Practically all the white men—all the brains and wealth and energy—of the South deprived of the suffrage, and the rights of citizenship extended to millions of ignorant, incompetent blacks. There can be no doubt that many well-meaning people of the North, and perhaps a few of their representatives in Congress, thought that this was the only practicable way of protecting the negroes in their newly acquired liberty, but the object of the men who were responsible for the Reconstruction Act was to kill the Democratic party. As every black vote was a Republican vote, we can understand why, as Sumner put it, "the cause of human rights and of the Union needed the ballots as well as the muskets of the colored men." In order to gain the ascendancy of their party, the leaders of Congress threw the white men of the South under the yoke of their former slaves. These ex-slaves were suddenly endowed with the power to govern and command. It was upon them that the choice of delegates to constitutional conventions devolved; it was they who were to ratify the constitutions by which their States were to be ruled, while their former masters, the men who were to be most affected by the result, were to have no voice or vote in the matter. *O tempora! O mores!*

Words are inadequate to paint the tragic results of this policy—the havoc and devastation, the crime and the bloodshed, that it led to throughout the South. But it is outside of the scope of this paper to dwell on these. It is our purpose merely to point out the culmination of the effects of the Reconstruction Act in the disputed election case which we have termed "The Crime of 1876."

The revised constitutions of most of the Southern States, revised by the colored vote, according to the provisions of the Reconstruction Act, provided for the determination of the results of all elections by a Returning Board, so constituted as to be under the control of the party in power. The board had the power to reject, without any process of law, the votes of all districts in which fraud was charged, and used this power to secure Republican majorities.

In the election of 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes, Governor of

Ohio, being the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, heading the Democratic ticket, the latter would have been elected by a decided majority had not the votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina been disputed. Tilden carried not only the doubtful States of the North, but the ten Southern States whose votes were not disputed. In all, he had one hundred and eighty-four undisputed electoral votes, and one hundred and eighty-five were necessary for a choice. The additional vote which should place him in the chair might come from Oregon, where the eligibility of a Republican elector was in question and the next on the list was a Democrat. There were nineteen disputed votes in the South, and Hayes needed all of these, as well as the doubtful one from Oregon, to be elected.

It was the reconstruction policy and its consequences that were responsible for the circumstances which threw disrepute upon the votes of three Southern States.

In Louisiana the Democrats had a clear majority, but the Returning Board of the State rejected the votes of several Democratic districts, on the charge of fraud, and certified to the election of the Republican electors. The Democrats, however, refused to yield, set up an administration of their own, and elected a Democratic Governor, who immediately issued certificates to the Democratic electors.

In Florida practically the same conditions prevailed. The board gave the State to the Republicans, but the Democratic attorney-general issued certificates over his own signature to the Democratic electors.

In South Carolina the polls were guarded by Federal soldiers, Republican votes secured at the point of the bayonet, and a Republican Governor placed in the chair by Federal authority. Despite this interference, the Democrats claimed that they had carried the State and had elected their candidate to the governorship, and proceeded to inaugurate General Wade Hampton, who immediately issued certificates to the Democratic electors.

The decision as to which of these conflicting returns should be accepted lay with Congress, when it came to counting the electoral votes. But as the House was Democratic and the Senate Republican, a peaceful and equitable solution could hardly be looked for from this source. The whole country was at fever heat. Men talked of taking the law into their own hands. For a time there was imminent danger of another civil war. But finally a compromise was agreed upon, in the form of the Electoral Commission

Bill. This bill provided that the questions in dispute should be settled by an electoral commission, to be composed of five members of the House of Representatives, three Democrats and two Republicans; five United States Senators, three Republicans and two Democrats; four members of the United States Supreme Court, two Republicans and two Democrats; and an additional justice from the same bench, to be selected by the four judges named in the bill. In other words, the commission was to be composed of seven Republicans, seven Democrats, and a member-at-large from the Supreme Court. The fifteenth member of the commission, chosen as directed, was Justice Bradley, a Republican.

At the very outset the commission divided on party lines, and it immediately became evident that no impartial settlement could be hoped for. Justice Bradley, in every instance, voted in favor of the Republican claims, as did also every other Republican member of the commission, while arrayed against them were the Democratic members. Of every vote taken the result was the same—eight to seven in favor of the Republicans. Thus “the party of the Union” won every point in dispute. No attempt was made to justify the action of the Returning Boards of the disputed States. The eminent counsel who represented the Republican candidates claimed that since the votes bore no evidence of fraud on their face, the commission had no right to go beneath the surface in search for it, and this view was adopted by the commission. However, this did not prevent them from going beneath the surface in the case of the doubtful vote from Oregon, which would have given the election to Tilden.

It would be unfair to close this paper without adding that the Democrats were by no means free from taint. It cannot be doubted that, in many instances, their majorities had been obtained by illegal means. They were determined to free themselves from the yoke of the party which had ruined them, and did not stop short of anything which would help them gain this end. By every means which the imagination could conceive, they managed to keep the negroes from the polls. Intimidation was employed, force was applied, subtle management and trickery were put into play—in short, the methods employed could only be justified by the extraordinary provocation.

However, it is beyond dispute that the Nineteenth President of the United States was never fairly elected to that office.

D. S., '05.

Notes by the Way

Seen and Heard by an Alumnus.

The perennial idiot met me on the street. I could easily see there was something on his—well, I was about to say mind, but then, you and I have minds. At any rate I demanded, "Out with it."

His small eyes blinked rapidly. Finally he broke in, "I have solved the entire problem."

"Is that so? What is it about?"

"Why, what everybody is talking about—the divorce question. I have thought out a scheme whereby divorces will be prevented, and thus the question would solve itself. The evils of divorce are—"

"Oh, tell us about your scheme," I interrupted, for I was impatient to be gone. "Never mind about the evils of divorce; the press and pulpit are taking care of that end of it."

"Well, I would have a law passed. I would enact a law providing that no divorced male be permitted to marry a woman under forty years of age, and no divorced female be permitted to remarry until she has reached her fortieth birthday anniversary. There, what do you think of that?"

Inasmuch as I so forgot myself as to fail to make response, I did not get rid of him until he explained that such a law would simply be taking advantage of the average woman's natural shyness about her age, for no woman, that is, unmarried one, ever reaches the age of forty. It would work beautifully, he thought.

"Watch me have some fun with the copper," said the Cheerful Idiot, as he espied the portly bluecoated figure, representing the majesty of the law, making his dignified way up the street. Suiting action to the word, he saluted and asked, "Can you direct me to the police station?"

"Guess I can. Walk two blocks north, then turn to your right and walk three blocks. You won't miss it."

"Thank you, very much," replied the Idiot. With that he walks off in a direction entirely opposite to the one pointed out by the obliging bluecoat.

"Hey, there, you are going in the wrong direction to reach the police station."

"I know it. You don't suppose I want to go there, do you?"

He did not wait to see the effects of his joke upon the policeman, for he disappeared around the corner, where he was later joined by his companion.

The trite saying, "Love is blind," is hardly correct. Love is asleep, for there is generally an awakening, and then—

At one time the boys at the National Farm School were possessed with a mania for collecting agricultural bulletins. True, this was commendable enough, and were it coupled with a desire to read and study them, it would be doubly commendable. Unfortunately this was not so. There were those who had their "coffins" stacked with bulletins on every conceivable phase of agriculture, from nearly every experiment station in the country. The bulk of them came from the generous Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Now, these collections represented months of patient effort and no little expense in postage and time. One day a student, with the nerve of a brass monkey, became smitten with the craze, so he addressed a postal to the department at Washington, with the modest request that it kindly send him "all the bulletins at its disposal," as he was much interested in everything pertaining to agriculture. In a few days the receipt of a bulletin treating in full on the subject of "The Hog" completely cured him of the mania, and the lesson, let us hope, will never be lost upon him.

Just Girls

A giggle (it would be a "ripple of laughter" if she were the heroine) and a swish-swish of dresses indicated the rapid approach of the fair, I should say fairer, sex, for we all are more or less fair. Yes, six of them, of all sorts and conditions—tall girls, short ones, light and dark—and all store clerks.

The scene was the gallery of the — Opera House, a high-priced theatre, where to get a good seat, in the gallery at least, one must come early, wait for the doors to open at seven o'clock, and then wait for the curtain to go up at eight. The girls had not been home for their suppers, but the box or bundle, with which each was armed, eloquently testified to the fact that they were not going to be deprived of their evening meal. This much for explanation.

"Oh, girls, ain't we got a beautiful seat? I can see just lovely." This from one called Maud, which I learned afterwards, a tall blonde, with roving eyes.

"Swell, but I'm so hungry. Ain't you?" Proceeds to open her box.

"Why don't you eat? Didn't you fetch any lunch?" said Maud, with a slight shade of dislike in her voice.

"Oh, girls, I lost my handkerchief. Got an extra one, Jane?"

"Yes, but it's just soaked in vinegar. My, the pickles are good. Too bad the bottle broke and spilt the vinegar all over my handkerchief. Just ironed it, too. Have a pickle, Maud? Do take one; just taste it."

"I'll take one all right, but you must take some of this bread and butter. It's just lovely. Ain't it, Irene?"

"I don't know." This from Irene.

"You don't know! Didn't I give you any? What's the matter with your taster?"

"Sh, you don't have to let the girls know you gave me some bread and butter. They might think we have none at home." This from Irene in a whisper, but as she was situated nearest me I was able to hear it.

Eggs were next produced by a mite of a girl, but after a diligent search she sang out, "Who's got any salt and pepper?"

"I have, dearie; take my knife, too. Yes, here, take it, and do take an orange. I wonder who will eat all these oranges and apples?" This was said with such serious concern that I was sorely tempted to lead a relief party immediately.

"Oh, Lizzie, won't you have some potatoes, Saratoga chips? They go fine with pickles, Liz."

"No, thank you, I don't think I care for any; I only like French fries." (She did not explain, however, whether she ate French fries, but we know now she only liked them.)

"Oh, girls," chimed in a plump girl with a reverend turn, I should say upward turn, to her nose, "I came near forgetting these. Look!" She held forth a number of cheese sandwiches, the variety of which I shall leave my readers to imagine, for I picked up myself and fled to the furthermost corner of the house.

That's no Joke

Albert—Why do they call money "dough"?

Carl—Because dough is always "kneaded"!

Artificial Incubation

Artificial incubation has been known for ages. Scientists have traced it back to contrivances used by the Egyptians, who hatched their eggs on the same principles upon which our present incubators are constructed. The first incubator built similar to the ones now in use was constructed and operated in the year 1870, by a firm in the State of Massachusetts.

In order to give a clear understanding of what takes place in the process of incubation, it will be necessary to give a brief description of the embryonic development of the chick. On putting the egg into the incubator the germ in it immediately begins to increase in size on being subject to a temperature of 102° F. The head of the chick develops in the course of the first day. Two hours after the appearance of the rudimentary head, the tail makes its appearance, and in the course of a few more hours the heart becomes visible in a somewhat tubular form, beginning to pulsate about the fortieth hour of incubation, thus making the blood circulate.

The vascular area is then brought near the shell; it serves as the respiratory organ and also provides nourishment for the embryo, which it absorbs from the yolk. As the embryo enlarges, the white of the egg diminishes in size.

It is not until the tenth day that the sacks containing the feathers are distributed over the body.

On the fourteenth day the position of the chick changes, taking a lengthwise position in the egg, the head being near the broadened end. From that day until the twentieth the remainder of the organs are being developed.

The chick on the twentieth day thrusts its beak through the fine membrane which envelops it, and breathes the outer air. When breaking the shell at the broad end of the egg it leaves its home.

The principle of artificial incubation was originally taken from the hen. It was learned by careful observation that the temperatures required during the various stages of development of the chick was 102° F. In order to obtain this temperature the modern incubator is automatically regulated.

To obtain this temperature every incubator is equipped with a heat regulator and a thermostat, the thermostat being connected with the heat regulator. Many styles of thermostats are now used, but the one giving the best satisfaction is the bar thermostat. It is composed of a thin bar of aluminium and a similar bar of steel

riveted together at the ends in a bow shape. When the temperature in the incubator becomes low, the aluminium contracts and, as it is connected with the heat regulator, it drops a small metal disk which is suspended over the heat escape, thus closing the heater until the proper temperature is again obtained. If the temperature is too high, the regulator works *vice versa*.

The lamps fastened to the bottom of the heater supply the necessary amount of heat, the heat being diffused through a porous diaphragm into the hatching chamber. By an automatic arrangement the heater also supplies the necessary moisture for the proper incubation of the eggs.

There are two trays in an ordinary-sized incubator, each having a capacity ranging from fifty to four hundred eggs. A thermometer is suspended on the inside from the top of the incubator in order to enable a person to watch the temperature. After running the incubator for some two or three days in order to get a uniform temperature, the eggs are put into the trays and set into the machine. At the outset the temperature should not register above 103° F. After the first forty-eight hours, the eggs should be turned twice daily until the nineteenth day. This turning of the eggs not only prevents the gernis from sticking to the shell, but also brings the germ in contact with fresh albumen, from which the chick procures oxygen during its development.

As the trays are concave the eggs are turned by simply removing the two centre rows, thus causing the eggs to roll towards the centre and meanwhile turn. The trays are always changed about when putting them back into the machine after turning, this being done in order to equalize the temperature.

After the eggs are in the machine five days, they should be tested and the unfertile ones removed. A simple contrivance for that purpose is a wooden box in which a hole has been cut about the size of an egg; then placing a lamp inside of this box opposite the hole, our tester is complete.

To make the test the thicker part of the egg is held directly in the rays of light coming through the hole in the box, thus causing all the light to pass through the egg. If the egg is fertile, a dark spot with some blood-vessels is to be seen in it; if unfertile, the egg will be clear and white.

The second test is made on the sixteenth day of incubation; the fertile eggs will then be found to be cloudy, while dead ones will be more or less clear. All dead ones should be rejected and no longer used.

As soon as the chicks begin to pip through the shell, it is best to open the ventilators of the incubator. It is of utmost importance not to disturb the eggs, or any part of the incubator, during the last two days of the incubating period. As the hatch progresses the thermometer may register 105° F.

The chicks should all be hatched by the end of the twenty-first day, if the temperature did not vary much during the period of incubation. After hatching, the chicks are allowed to remain in the nursery, which is a compartment under the trays, until the end of the twenty-second day.

On the twenty-second day the chicks are ready for the brooder.

HENRY RATNER, '06.

Poultry Keeping

There seems to be an idea prevalent among both the city and country people that the keeping of poultry is rather an easy task, consequently many persons go into the business expecting to attain success without having even a fair knowledge of the business. The result is that they start the business rashly, lose a large amount of capital, and then abandon it, giving as an explanation of their failure that poultry keeping is not a paying business. This, however, is not the case, for on investigation we would find that the trouble was not with the business, but, instead, with the person who undertook it and failed. Poultry keeping is as much a paying business as any other business, provided the person undertaking it understands the practical and scientific principles of poultry raising. It is not advisable for any person to start into the business of poultry raising by investing a large amount of capital. The best way is to start with a small amount, and gradually work up.

The market in poultrying, as in everything else, is one of the first things to be considered, and then comes the location of the houses. This should be in a place well drained, having a southern exposure. The houses should be made large enough to accommodate all the chickens the poultryman intends to keep, allowing about four or five square feet of floor space to a hen. The walls of the houses should be made double, in order to keep the fowls warm during the cold winter months. This warmth of the houses is especially important for the poultryman who is engaged in the poultry business for egg production rather than the production of flesh. The kind of stock to be used requires careful consideration. If going in for egg production, good laying breeds should be selected.

In selecting either egg or flesh breeds, it is generally advisable to keep only pure-bred stock, as it very seldom pays to keep cross-bred fowls.

The poultryman should constantly keep in mind the fact that it is not the fowl that is going to make him successful, nor are the houses going to accomplish this. It is the man himself, and upon him depends success or failure. A successful poultryman must love his fowls and have the patience to constantly keep a watch over them, separating the sick ones, if there are any such, from the remainder of the flock in order to prevent the spread of disease.

The man that is going in for egg production must get his fowls to lay during the winter. If he fails to do this, he will make a failure of the business. How to accomplish this is simply a matter of experience and not of set rules. The general principles that should always be followed are to approach as nearly as possible the natural condition of the fowl. It is a well-known fact that fowls will lay many more eggs during the spring than they will at any other season of the year. This is due to the warmer weather, and to the fact that they obtain more exercise and green food during the spring than during the winter months. If poultry is kept under the above conditions during the winter months, they will have a tendency to lay eggs, but, of course, they cannot be expected to lay as heavily as they would during the warm months of the year; however, they will lay enough to make the business profitable. To keep the fowls warm during the winter, the houses should be so constructed as to keep them warm, and to accomplish this, double walls are generally constructed. Next is exercise. The fowls should be compelled to scratch during the greater part of the day, thus giving them a great deal of exercise. To make them scratch, some fine grain should be scattered into the litter. Before going to roost a full meal should be given to them, consisting of a mixture of various feeds made into a mash. Some poultrymen advise the feeding of this mash in the morning, others advocate feeding it at noon, but that being only a matter of opinion, the beginner would do best if he found out for himself when he thinks the best time to feed it.

Most of the successful poultrymen raise their stock by artificial means, that is, by using an incubator; this seems to be the most practicable way for the modern poultryman to raise his flock. By studying carefully the questions which confront the beginner, and following out some of the methods of successful poultrymen, there is no reason why success should not be attained.

Modern Dairying

Keeping abreast with the fast advancing sciences and industries, dairying has become one of the most prominent branches of agriculture. Improvements have revolutionized the production of all dairy products, as compared with those of a century ago, to such an extent as to make it ridiculous to compare the two.

The milch cow, upon which the business depends, has been developed to such an extent as to make it almost a machine responding to the will of man, but, as must naturally be expected, only to a limited degree.

The shallow-pan separating system, which was the drudge of the dairymen of a century ago, has been replaced by the rapid and almost perfect working centrifugal separator. The imperfect tools and appliances which made the duties in the dairy laborious years ago have been replaced by almost perfect devices which accomplish their work well with comparatively little labor.

The factory system of co-operative or concentrated manufacture has so far taken the place of home dairying as to make the churn and cheese vat an object rarely seen in many localities. These so-called creameries, where the dairy produce is made in large quantities, receive the milk or cream from the farmers, and after inspecting and testing it, credit the farmer with just so much, taking the actual butter value, which can easily be determined by the Babcock test, as the basis for payment. The creameries make ten or more tons of butter daily, depending upon their capacity. All this butter is of a greater uniformity and better average quality than the butter produced a half century ago at the individual farmsteads.

The weekly and monthly dairy journals, local dairy societies, competitive exhibits of dairy products, the division of animal husbandry and dairying in the Department of Agriculture and the State laws governing dairying, all have contributed towards thoroughly organizing this vast industry. Dairy schools, offering practical and scientific education in all branches of the industry, have sprung up in many States. Several excellent books have also been published on the subject, thus giving the student a wide field in which to work.

The production of milk for city consumers has developed into an enormous business. In all the States of the country the product is inspected by the respective boards of health, and the laws of several States have done much to improve and guard the quality

of milk sold. A great deal has also been done by private milk corporations to establish milk and cream serving routes with a product of fixed quality and uniform purity. These efforts to furnish "certified" and "guaranteed" milk are doing more to raise the standard of quality than any legal measures that can be provided. The buildings and equipments of some of these modern dairies stand in a close relation to the care, cleanliness and sanitary conditions necessary to produce "certified" milk.

With all these improvements, however, the dairy labor is, in one respect, the same as it was a hundred years ago. Cows still have to be milked by hand. Several patents have been issued, but no mechanical contrivance as yet has been found to be practical, so milking constitutes one of the most important items in dairying.

B. OSTROLENK, '06.

Excitement at the Hall of Fame

After finishing ancient, mediæval and modern history, the thought of meeting all the greatest men in history occurred to me.

How different they would be in manner and character, I thought, as I went from one century to another! I would ask one to confirm this statement, and another to deny that statement; and, oh! I'd ply them with all sorts of queries.

* * * * *

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor, and the special slowly pulled out of the station. I immediately pulled out my pads of paper, on which I was to confirm all the paradoxical statements laid down in history. After riding for some length of time, the train came to a stop, and I got out and walked up to the Hall of Fame.

When I entered, the occupants set up a yell that I will never forget; everybody rushed around in great excitement. Washington, who, by the way, presided over the meeting, rapped on the table and order was restored.

I advanced to the platform and cordially shook hands with Washington; after which he introduced me to the crowd.

I made my intentions known, and then got ready for the ordeal.

The first question I could think of was one concerning the assassination of Cæsar.

"Say, Cæsar, did you wish to become king of Rome?"

"You bet your boots I did," answered Cæsar. "Brutus was jealous and he killed it for me."

"You're a liar!" shouted Brutus.

"You're another!" cried Cæsar.

Just then Washington rapped for order.

"How about you, Hannibal, did you cross the Alps?"

"Yep! and it was cold, too! but I wish I hadn't done it; Scipio wouldn't be able to crow over me."

"William the Conqueror, why did you wage war with Harold of England?"

"Do you think I'm going to let that 'geezer' promise and then not fulfill it?" cried the enraged William.

"You did the right thing," I cried, to avert any further trouble.

Suddenly I remembered the difficult lesson in Latin (Cicero), and I yelled out, "Cicero! Why did you make your speeches so deuced hard?"

"Be calm, my boy," said the sedate Cicero. "If you don't care for them, don't study them. I wrote them for intelligent people, and if you say much I'll punch your head."

"Beg pardon, Cicero," I cried; "they're great," and he sat down triumphantly.

"Say, feller, how's things up there?" shouted General Souvaroff of Russian fame.

"Oh! Russia and Japan having a little scrap."

"Who's winning?" cried an enthusiastic Jap.

"Japs are, of course!" I said.

The whole assembly applauded while poor Souvaroff left the room. Meanwhile a group of his admiring countrymen were carrying the Jap, who was shouting "Banzai! Banzai!" on their shoulders.

I had already written many confirmations and denials, when it occurred to me to talk to George III. about taxation.

"Say, young fellow, you're too inquisitive."

"Aw! tell him," shouted the assembly.

Suddenly he fell into a fit, rushed up to the stage and before Washington, "The Father of his Country," could stop him, he planted one between my eyes and I fell unconscious. As I came to I thought I heard the Liberty Bell ringing, but it proved to be the factory whistle announcing the opening of another day of toil.

When a man raises his hat to a lady, and discovers she is a stranger, it requires some tact to make believe he is only scratching his head.

HIT OR MISS

BY THE BOYS.

Professor Bishop—Ratner, what length should the legs of a draught horse be?

H. Ratner, '06 (perplexed)—Long enough to reach the ground.

Sergeant Horn, '06 (commanding a squad)—Squad, fall down (fall in).

Caplan, '08—Brown, how are your pigs?

Brown, '08—Right well, thank you; how are you?

The long and short of it—Noback and Wind.

H. Ratner, '06, would like to have some "tin (thin) ham."

Norwick, '06 (in poultry class)—We test the eggs of the incubator to see if they germinated.

Professor Bishop (sarcastically)—Yes, to see if the eggs will take root.

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man—a farmer.

Fleisher, '08 (in poultry class)—After making your nest, lay your eggs in it.

Professor Bishop—No, I'd rather be excused; I don't lay eggs.

Doc. Roose, '06—Commercially speaking, a hen has no muscles, but physiologically speaking it has a little.

Some one "butting-in"—Yes, commercially speaking, Roose has no brains, but physiologically speaking he has a noodle filled with sawdust.

Professor Merrill (in English)—Give me the plural of radius.

Goldphan, '08 (thinking deeply)—I think it's radiator.

In the vocabulary of Ben Chodos, alias "Indian Chief"—The plural of ice is icicles.

ATHLETICS

ABE MILLER, '07, Editor.

Baseball

Owing to the inclement weather during the earlier part of April, the team was unable to have much practice, consequently we were in no shape to meet Cheltenham. However, the Doylestown professionals consented to give us a practice game, or a try out for the new men.

To all appearances the team showed up well in every department, but it was evident we were very weak at the bat. This weakness can partly be accounted for, by the fact that we were opposed by a team entirely above our standing in baseball, and whose pitcher is rated as the best in the Suburban League.

Our battery showed up especially well, the pitcher only allowing four hits in six innings. Most of the tallies were made through a few costly errors. Our only consolation lies in the fact that we were not shut out.

The line-up for the Doylestown game is as follows:

Farm School.	Doylestown.
Condor, lf.	Ross 1b.
Rudley, ss.	Seigler, 1f.
Fineberg, c.	Shellenberger, c.
Morris, 1b	Hough, cf.
Miller, p.	Shabinger, 2b.
Orcutt, cf.	Miller, 3b.
Shaw, 2b.	Miles, p.
I. Horn, 3b.	Kosker, rf.
Ringold, rf.	Stultz, ss.

The team is daily practicing under the efficient coaching of Professors Halligan and Merriel in preparation for our next game with Northeast Manual Training School in Philadelphia, on May 2d.

Football

Some of the candidates for the next football team contemplate practicing punting and drop-kicking. It is a very good plan, for graduation leaves us without a punter. From the punting material it is evident that we can find one to replace last year's punter. Although drop-kicking has not been resorted to very much, yet a good one would not be out of place.

SCHOOL NOTES

J. RATNER, '05, Editor.

Farm Department

With the appearance of spring, the farm machinery has been set into motion. The plow, which was the first to be put into operation, has already turned under many acres of land. The plowing was started unusually early this spring. This was due mainly to the deep layer of snow with which the ground was covered during the greater part of the winter, thus preventing the deep freezing of the ground, as a result of which we had an early thawing out of the soil.

A most valuable addition to the farm department's machines is the Kemp manure spreader, which we received in the form of a donation during the past month. This machine will greatly economize time, and will also spread the manure over the field more evenly than by hand work, thus making the soil of a uniform richness in plant food.

Horticultural Department

The Seniors are having practical work in landscape gardening. They are engaged in fixing up the grounds of Dr. Krauskopf. This will give them an opportunity to help lay out plans and to obtain some good practical work in that line.

General

A great commotion has arisen in the student body, due to the revival of the daily bulletin, known to the students of the Farm School as *The Daily Finer*. Its revival is mainly due to the appearance on the scene of action of Professor Merrill, who journeyed all the way from New Hampshire in order to have the honor of being the sole editor, business manager, printer and subscriber. The material, of course, has to be furnished by the students, who so far seem to have contributed quite liberally towards its support in the form of fines. We take the opportunity here to say that the advertising rates are entirely too high, for they are higher than those of the highest-classed magazine published in this country. The rates are five cents per minute for tardiness, so that should an advertiser be an hour or two late on some job, the fines run up into the dollars. Professor Merrill will have to come down a peg or two on these advertising rates, or the students will soon refuse to aid him in the financial part of his business, and he will have to discontinue his publication.

CLASS AND CLUB

By LOUIS ROCK, '07.

Somehow or other, it has this year been almost impossible for the editor of this department to secure notes of any kind from the various classes. I do not know what to attribute this "slump" in the line of class notes to, whether to the lack of interest the classes are taking in their class associations, or the shiftlessness of the secretaries whose duty it is to report the proceedings of their respective classes, or to the editor of this department. At any rate, the notes for the department have, in the past, come so few and far between that the editor has to do considerable "digging" in order to secure material for his department each month. In order to overcome all this trouble, and give the editor of Class and Club Department a larger field to work in, the departments of School Notes and Class and Club have been consolidated into one, under the name of Class and Club and School Notes. By combining these two it is hoped the editor will be able to secure enough material to write up a good department each month.

The Chess and Checker Club

There has recently been organized at the Farm School a new club, known as the National Farm School Chess and Checker Club. The object of this club is to promote chess and checker playing among the students, among whom we have quite a number of enthusiasts for both games. Mr. Ostrolenk has been elected "King" (president) and L. Rock fills the position of "Knight" (secretary). Not only are the students displaying an interest in this newly organized club, but the faculty seems to be interested also, for recently one of the members applied for admission, and was elected by a unanimous vote as a member of the club. The Chess and Checker Club is a very good organization, for there are in every institution boys who do not care to participate in athletics of any kind, and who, if it were not for a good game of chess or checkers once in a while, would find life quite dull.

The Freshman Class has organized a Checker Club and are devoting a great deal of time towards studying up the various fine points of the game. They have already challenged the Sophomore Class to a game, and the Sophomores hope to have a team ready for business in a short time.

 EXCHANGES 

BERNHARD OSTROLENK, '06, EDITOR.

With this issue the editor of the department closes his career as exchange editor of THE GLEANER. It is with sincere regret that he does so, for his duty has been a source of great pleasure to him. The exchanges seemed like a lot of jolly fellows trudging along towards the desired goal, greeting us at times with a friendly nod and an encouraging smile, through the medium of the exchange column.

The editor here takes the opportunity to extend his best wishes to his successor, and recommends to him to keep up the good relations with all our exchanges. The editor cannot let this last opportunity go by without saying another word of farewell to the old friends of THE GLEANER.

The Crimson and White, from Pottsville, Pa., has been on our exchange table since the earliest history of THE GLEANER. In fact, it was the first exchange received by THE GLEANER; hence it is cherished as its oldest friend, its appearance being more heartily greeted on that account than other papers. We cannot say whether you have improved since we first met, for memory fails us on that point; perhaps your memory of our first appearance is better; but if your paper at that time was what it is to-day, it certainly has been a credit to its school.

Another paper with which THE GLEANER exchanged while still in its infancy is *The Archive*, from Philadelphia. What we have said in our former issues concerning that paper is sufficient to show that we place it among the best of our high school exchanges.

The Red and Black, Reading, Pa.; *Students' Herald*, K. S. A. C.; *Red and Black*, Philadelphia; *Academy Monthly*, Germantown, Pa., and *High School Journal*, of Pittsburg, have all put in a regular appearance this year, as in former years; their literary standard is one that is hard to be surpassed by a high school journal.

The most instructive exchange received throughout the year has been *The Susquehanna*, Selinsgrove, Pa. Its excellent reading material, affording a great deal of deep thinking, has placed it at the head of our exchanges in that line.

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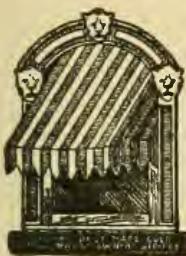
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